

A2.1.1303

# Questions Booklet

**January 2000**



# English 33

## Part B: Reading

## Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 2000  
**English 33**  
**Part B: Reading**  
**Questions Booklet**  
**Grade 12 Diploma Examination**

*Description*

**Part B: Reading** contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

**Time:** This examination was developed to be completed in 2 hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Budget your time carefully.

*Instructions*

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:


Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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**I. Read the excerpt from a novel on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 10.**

1. In the first paragraph (lines 1 to 15), the narrator establishes the focus of the passage **most effectively** by
  - A. detailing the crowd's movement
  - B. dramatizing his youthful excitement
  - C. emphasizing the hostility of the crowd
  - D. describing his fascination with the football pins
2. The narrator's promises to himself regarding homework, bedtime, and assisting his mother (lines 12 to 15) suggest that he believes that
  - A. he will see the game
  - B. suffering builds character
  - C. good intentions are rewarded
  - D. he is normally a reliable person
3. The phrase "appropriated the occasion" (line 29) means that the politicians and gamblers
  - A. envied the football players
  - B. demonstrated concern for the crowd
  - C. understood the importance of the game
  - D. assumed a kind of ownership of the event
4. In the context of lines 29 to 33, the narrator's statement "'I was theirs too'" (line 33) suggests that he was experiencing a feeling of
  - A. insignificance
  - B. obligation
  - C. boredom
  - D. anxiety
5. The details "pursed his mouth and puffed his cheeks" (line 57) indicate the father's
  - A. surprise
  - B. exertion
  - C. pleasure
  - D. frustration

*Continued*



6. The “green grass field” (line 52) becomes blackened like a battle site (lines 94 to 95) because the
- A. game has lost its magic
  - B. earth has been churned up
  - C. ground has frozen with nightfall
  - D. enthusiasm of the crowd has waned
7. The context of lines 83 to 85 suggests that the term “equivocation” (line 85) means
- A. fear
  - B. doubt
  - C. injuries
  - D. fighting
8. The statement “It smelled electric” (line 99) suggests that the
- A. grass is now damp and moldy
  - B. huge banks of lights have now been switched on
  - C. field still reverberates with the game’s excitement
  - D. wind has carried sounds of the street into the stands
9. The statement that **most directly** conveys the narrator’s attitude while watching the football game is
- A. “I felt all this keenly and became angry” (line 33)
  - B. “he led us from despair to exhilaration” (line 49)
  - C. “We couldn’t believe our good fortune” (line 56)
  - D. “we were witnesses to a momentous event” (line 65)
10. The narrator’s emphasis on sounds throughout the excerpt has the effect of dramatizing his
- A. passionate response to the excitement
  - B. discomfort caused by all the distractions
  - C. inclination to scientifically observe sensory stimuli
  - D. tendency to diminish the importance of the actual game

**II. Read the essay on pages 4 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 11 to 20.**

11. By “emotional overtones” (line 44), Robert Fulford **most likely** means feelings associated with
- A. anxiety
  - B. longing
  - C. familiarity
  - D. loneliness
12. Fulford develops his argument concerning the positive aspects of “being independent” (lines 57 to 67) by means of
- A. allusion
  - B. example
  - C. definition
  - D. metaphor
13. In Fulford’s opinion, the **most significant** irony of the Qwerty keyboard (lines 124 to 156) is that
- A. students were taught an ineffective system in the past
  - B. the inventor of the Qwerty keyboard was a mathematics teacher
  - C. word processors are no more efficient than manual typewriters
  - D. word processors continue to use the Qwerty keyboard in spite of its inefficiency
14. According to Fulford, the Qwerty keyboard is used for word processors because
- A. new keyboards require more human energy
  - B. typists are reluctant to learn a new keyboard
  - C. the Qwerty keyboard is resistant to jamming
  - D. the simple Qwerty keyboard increases efficiency

*Continued*

15. Which of the following quotations illustrates the use of personification?
- A. "I like the idea of my machine operating entirely on the power of my hands" (lines 50–52)
  - B. "my typewriter was the only one still operating" (lines 63–64)
  - C. "something about those blank grey keys attracted me" (lines 160–161)
  - D. "my typewriter and I bonded so quickly" (lines 181–182)
16. In lines 253 to 271, the writer observes that when people use a word processor, they often produce writing that is
- A. incorrect and vague
  - B. lengthy and careless
  - C. formal and mechanical
  - D. general and impersonal
17. Fulford prefers his manual typewriters to word processors for reasons that are **mainly**
- A. practical
  - B. historical
  - C. emotional
  - D. intellectual
18. To emphasize his attitude toward manual typewriters, Fulford repeatedly compares his typewriters with
- A. colleagues
  - B. friends
  - C. family
  - D. lovers

*Continued*



19. The opponents in the typewriter-versus-word-processor debate are **best** described as
- A. experts versus amateurs
  - B. labourers versus technocrats
  - C. generalists versus conformists
  - D. traditionalists versus modernists
20. Which of the following statements **best** expresses the main idea of this article?
- A. Writers should use whatever writing tools they prefer.
  - B. What is viewed as progress may not be improvement.
  - C. Too many recent changes have placed distances between people.
  - D. People will go to great lengths to convince others that they are right.

**III. Read Robin’s report and revisions on pages 8 and 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 21 to 27.**

21. In the first paragraph (lines 1 to 6), Robin replaces “a man” with “a writer” and adds the words “against computers” in order to
- A. support her ideas
  - B. clarify information
  - C. produce illustrations
  - D. generalize her topic
22. In line 5, Robin deletes the sentence, “You’ll have to trust me that he is funny.” because this sentence is
- A. ambiguous
  - B. inaccurate
  - C. irrelevant
  - D. confusing
23. In lines 7 to 14, Robin uses the direct quotations “‘yearn to make converts’” and “‘gratitude’” in order to be more
- A. practical in her style
  - B. faithful to her source
  - C. informal toward her audience
  - D. general in her use of language
24. The addition of the word “However” in line 26 improves the
- A. correctness of grammar
  - B. transition of ideas
  - C. specificity of details
  - D. effectiveness of sentence fragments

*Continued*

25. At line 31, Robin adds the sentence about washing dishes in order to
- A. illustrate a point
  - B. explain a process
  - C. focus an argument
  - D. create a generalization
26. The effect of Robin's revision in line 38 is to
- A. dramatize the event being recorded
  - B. extend the metaphor being developed
  - C. shift the narrative point of view being used
  - D. increase the precision of the image being created
27. The replacement of the final sentence (line 40) is **most likely** intended to
- A. emphasize Robin's position
  - B. complete the supporting evidence
  - C. foreshadow Fulford's course of action
  - D. answer the questions raised in the introduction



**IV. Read the poem on page 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 28 to 34.**

- 28.** That the child was “forever finding some new play” (line 1) suggests that the child was
- A.** lonely
  - B.** unstable
  - C.** bored with life
  - D.** interested in life
- 29.** In lines 1 to 8, the child’s actions prompt the speaker’s
- A.** involvement
  - B.** impatience
  - C.** authority
  - D.** anxiety
- 30.** In lines 20 to 22, the young birds respond to the intruders with
- A.** fear
  - B.** caution
  - C.** agitation
  - D.** expectation
- 31.** The word “deferred” (line 22) means
- A.** delayed
  - B.** forbidden
  - C.** determined
  - D.** recommended

*Continued*

32. The speaker thinks that building the grass screen for the young birds could be considered “meddling” (line 25) because it might
- A. frighten the mother bird away
  - B. force the mother bird to attack
  - C. cause the child to feel troubled
  - D. restrict the child’s independence
33. Alliteration creates a rhythmic effect in the line
- A. “If that was your idea, against the breeze” (line 6)
  - B. “a nest full of young birds on the ground” (line 13)
  - C. “might our meddling make her more afraid” (line 25)
  - D. “Of ever coming to the place again” (line 34)
34. The main idea of the poem is **best** conveyed in
- A. “I went to show you how to make it stay” (line 5)
  - B. “Though I found your hand full of wilted fern” (line 11)
  - C. “We saw the risk we took in doing good” (line 27)
  - D. “so built the screen / You had begun, and gave them back their shade” (lines 29–30)

- V. Read the excerpt from the radio play on pages 11 to 14 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 35 to 44.**
- 35.** In lines 28 to 35, Smith expresses the idea that normality is
- A. related to prison practices
  - B. affected by hereditary factors
  - C. defined by the behaviour of the majority
  - D. influenced by changes in time and technology
- 36.** Smith does not want Douglas to have the set dismantled (lines 46 to 47) because Smith believes that
- A. many people would require training for new jobs
  - B. a creator should accept responsibility for his creation
  - C. much valuable material would be unnecessarily wasted
  - D. a major expenditure is an investment that must be protected
- 37.** When Smith invites Douglas to drink Amontillado sherry with him (line 52), he adds “Imagination, Mr. Creator, imagination” (lines 53 to 54) because
- A. Smith is actually drinking coffee
  - B. Smith acts out everything in mime
  - C. Douglas cannot relax and participate
  - D. Douglas is fascinated by make-believe
- 38.** The word “*them*” is italicized in line 57 to indicate Smith’s emphatic reference to
- A. workers responsible for building the sets
  - B. night watchmen responsible for guarding the property
  - C. famous actors and actresses who were hired for film roles
  - D. imaginary characters who were created for the many films made there
- 39.** That Smith’s idealism has intrigued Douglas is suggested when Douglas says
- A. “Well, are you ready to come down now?” (line 83)
  - B. “And I wish I could, somehow” (lines 89–90)
  - C. “What’s it to *you*?” (line 94)
  - D. “And there was trouble” (line 99)

*Continued*



40. Douglas becomes self-conscious (lines 118 and 119) because he feels a sense of
- A. impatience
  - B. indignation
  - C. uneasy guilt
  - D. nervous energy
41. In line 126, the manner in which Douglas responds to Smith's question suggests Douglas'
- A. excitement about attending the party
  - B. amusement at Smith's insolence
  - C. self-doubt about his personal values
  - D. regret that he has wasted time talking to Smith
42. Smith's hammer (line 127) is **primarily** a symbol of
- A. creation
  - B. aggression
  - C. destruction
  - D. celebration
43. In this excerpt, Smith and Douglas are **best** described as, respectively,
- A. a rebellious employee and a conservative executive
  - B. a high-strung employee and a level-headed executive
  - C. an anxious night watchman and a daring movie producer
  - D. an idealistic night watchman and a practical movie producer
44. For Smith, the movie set serves as a symbolic representation of
- A. a city
  - B. the world
  - C. the nation
  - D. a continent

- VI. Read the article on pages 15 and 16 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 45 to 52.**
- 45.** As it is used in line 2, the word “ ‘straight’ ” is similar in meaning to the word
- A.** artistic
  - B.** honest
  - C.** prosperous
  - D.** uncomplicated
- 46.** The irony involving successful art forgers is that they
- A.** are exceptionally talented
  - B.** need second-hand canvasses
  - C.** must copy only famous artists
  - D.** have to find out-of-date materials
- 47.** The generalization “Everybody likes to see the expert with egg on his face” (lines 6 to 7) is supported by the statement
- A.** “Now, the forger’s pride was stung” (line 29)
  - B.** “Van Meegeren must be lying, simply trying to build a name for himself through the publicity” (lines 33–34)
  - C.** “It was virtually indistinguishable from the master’s work” (lines 35–36)
  - D.** “Even the judges hid their grins” (lines 36–37)
- 48.** The “line” referred to in the phrase “slipped across the line” (line 20) is the boundary between the
- A.** sane and the insane
  - B.** legal and the criminal
  - C.** foreign and the domestic
  - D.** patriotic and the traitorous

*Continued*

49. The climax of Van Meegeren's brief success as an art forger was
- A. the selling of *Christ and the Adulteress* to Göring
  - B. his finding paints and brushes like Vermeer's
  - C. his intensive study of Vermeer's technique
  - D. the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands
50. The people who bought fake Vermeers were red-faced (line 32) because they were
- A. excited
  - B. anxious
  - C. sensitive
  - D. indignant
51. The judges "hid their grins" (lines 36 to 37) because
- A. they were scornful of Van Meegeren's appearance
  - B. the experts were made to look like fools
  - C. they were happy to see the forger punished
  - D. Van Meegeren's painting was obviously a fake
52. The **most significant** irony in Van Meegeren's story is that his
- A. talent as a forger caused the judges to smile
  - B. ability as a forger embarrassed the Nazi warlords
  - C. punishment for forgery amounted to only one year
  - D. exposure as a forger created a market for his paintings



**VII. Read the poem on page 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 53 to 59.**

53. In line 11, the word “They” refers to
- A. widows
  - B. criminals
  - C. grocery clerks
  - D. other attorneys
54. The details that **most directly** suggest the reason for the speaker’s resentment are
- A. “worked your way as a grocery clerk” (line 2) and  
“They jeered at your size, and laughed at your / clothes” (lines 11–12)
  - B. “Studying law by candle light” (line 3) and  
“representing all the widows” (line 9)
  - C. “you became an attorney at law” (line 4) and  
“You became the County Judge” (line 14)
  - D. “through your diligence” (line 5) and  
“Collecting notes and mortgages” (line 8)
55. The speaker’s use of the phrase “all the giants” (line 16) reinforces his perception that the disadvantages he overcame were based on
- A. stature
  - B. morality
  - C. personality
  - D. intelligence
56. The use of the dash in line 18 serves to
- A. indicate a change in speakers
  - B. emphasize the speaker’s humility
  - C. reinforce the speaker’s doubt about his actions
  - D. reinforce a shift of focus in the speaker’s perspective

*Continued*

57. The way that the speaker feels about his attainment of power is revealed in
- A. “Studying law by candle light / Until you became an attorney at law” (lines 3–4)
  - B. “Collecting notes and mortgages, / And representing all the widows” (lines 8–9)
  - C. “And then suppose / You became the County Judge” (lines 13–14)
  - D. “Well, don’t you think it was natural / That I made it hard for them” (lines 19–20)
58. The speaker suggests that his achievements are **mainly** the result of his
- A. overwhelming determination
  - B. superior intelligence
  - C. social acceptance
  - D. physical skills
59. The speaker in the poem is **ultimately** seeking
- A. love
  - B. respect
  - C. wealth
  - D. wisdom

**VIII. Read the short story on pages 18 to 21 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 60 to 70.**

- 60.** The opening sentence of the story suggests that the condition of the *Pacific Maid* is
- A. stable
  - B. secure
  - C. disabled
  - D. vulnerable
- 61.** In the statement “This was his first trip as a deck-hand on the outside” (line 8), the word “outside” refers to the
- A. rocky shoreline of British Columbia
  - B. lower mainland of British Columbia
  - C. Pacific Ocean off the west coast of Vancouver Island
  - D. Inside Passage between Vancouver Island and the mainland
- 62.** In the statement “That was the hardest to believe” (line 20), the word “That” refers to
- A. seasickness
  - B. love of the sea
  - C. greed for money
  - D. pride in one’s occupation
- 63.** The description of Mel’s hands in lines 49 and 50 suggests that he is
- A. stern with his crew
  - B. unsure about his duties
  - C. careless with his tackle
  - D. experienced as a fisherman

*Continued*



64. Mel's actions in lines 64 to 67 indicate that he is
- A. cruel
  - B. tough
  - C. selfish
  - D. awkward
65. In context, the statement "It was not classic seamanship" (line 99) reinforces the fact that Bill
- A. is losing his respect for those who battle the ocean
  - B. has had little experience on the high seas
  - C. is proud that Mel has ordered him to drop the sea-anchor
  - D. has little desire to learn the skills required for troller fishing
66. A statement that shows that Bill appreciates the irony of his situation is
- A. "he had shuffled grimly out along the deck, gripping the handrail tightly" (line 89)
  - B. "the rope kicked and jumped and burnt his wrist and hand" (line 98)
  - C. "the enormity of the callous economics of it made him burst out with laughter" (lines 106–107)
  - D. "he crawled back on his knees, gripping the rail, and got into the wheelhouse" (lines 107–108)
67. After setting the sea-anchor, Bill resolves to avoid the "pulse and roll and madness" of the sea (lines 111 to 112) by
- A. finding a job on shore
  - B. going to his bunk to sleep
  - C. checking on Bert's condition
  - D. finding Mel in the wheelhouse

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68. The meaning of the word “maelstrom” (line 48) is **most clearly** reflected in the descriptions
- A. “high wind” (line 78) and “grey sea” (line 82)
  - B. “bitter sea” (line 110) and “Green frills” (line 120)
  - C. “whirling darkness” (line 123) and “hissing vortex” (line 133)
  - D. “stormy night” (line 125) and “muscular walls” (line 126)
69. The likelihood that Bill will reconsider the decision that “It was over” (line 110) is suggested **most strongly** in the lines
- A. “The boat now rode more easily, tossing like a massive child whose fever has broken and, even though the sea still smashed and burst against the hull, he fell quickly asleep” (lines 114–116)
  - B. “He fervently hoped the radar operator on the freighter out there was awake and that the many blips of the fishing fleet tossing at anchor were clear in the stormy night” (lines 123–125)
  - C. “He wished then, as many fishermen have, for a boat so big the sea could not threaten it. He thought, too, of the wreaths rotting on the Anglican Church wharf at Bamfield” (lines 126–129)
  - D. “Again he looked at his hands, throbbing now with the red lines of the chafe marks. He knew it was a mark, along with the lights, of a community” (lines 137–139)
70. Which of the following statements **best** expresses the theme of the story?
- A. By persevering in a difficult task, one can gain a feeling of belonging.
  - B. By working with others, one can learn how to remain aloof.
  - C. The Pacific Ocean is a dangerous place.
  - D. Fishing is a poor way to earn a living.





# *English 33: Part B*

*January 2000*

